

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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1. The following table is a compilation of the production and delivery of motion picture film, plan position numbers 61 31 200, 300, 610, 620 from 1 January 1952 to 31 December 1952.

Production in thousands of square meters	1951		1952	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
1952 total, of which	8,270	8,833	8,982	9,399
SAG production	6,920	7,437	7,249	7,542
VEB production	1,172	1,227	1,520	1,386
Other production	68	60	6	3
Inventory as of 1 January 1952	110	109	207	468

Distribution

1952 total, of which	8,270	8,833	8,982	9,399
Exports	2,800	2,445	3,900	4,453
SAG	3,450	3,941	3,190	2,301
AVO <sup>1</sup> (DEFA)	980	784	833	998
Trade and Supply	304	410	405	500
Others	736	783	604	431
Inventory as of 31 December 1952	-	468	50	716

2. The following is an analysis of the production and delivery of black and white negative motion picture film (Fotokino film neg. schw./weiss), plan position number 61 31 200.

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Production in thousands of square meters	1951		1952	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
1952 total, of which	Not accounted		2,100	2,073
SAG production			1,324	1,264
VEB production			620	505
Others			6	3
Inventory as of 1 January 1952			150	301

Distribution

1952 total, of which	2,100	2,073
Exports	600	754
SAG	579	97
ZVO	82	35
Trade and Supply	400	497
Others	424	331
Inventory as of 31 December 1952	15	359

- b. Only in the second half of 1952 was the production plan on schedule, because at first there were shortages in sensitivity dyes ("Pangelb" and "Sasuregruen") and stabilizers. It was getting more difficult to sell Eisenberger film and Mimosa microphotographic film. The slowdown in the sale of VEB film was relieved by diverting it to small, private businesses. The Ministry of Trade and Supply disposed of 497,000 square meters and 275,000 square meters were taken care of by private business. The rest was sold by HO stores and consumer cooperatives. Since only 90,000 square meters were planned in 1953 for private business, all the VEB film might not be disposed of. It was proposed to stop production of Eisenberger film for 1953. The production of Mimosa microphotographic film had been stopped for 1953.
- c. Exports were 126 percent fulfilled, because the export of motion picture negative film increased. About one half the 1952 exports were to capitalistic countries.
- d. The plan for the DEFA allocation included duplicate negative film, and TF-4 sound film under this plan position. The actual figures were recorded under "motion picture film, positive, black and white" where they belonged. Consequently this plan position was only 43 percent fulfilled. The 1953 allocation for Trade and Supply has been raised to 680,000 square meters. This included the entire needs of science and research as well as consumers. The Ministry of Trade and Supply had made its allocations entirely among HO, consumer cooperatives, and private businesses. However, it would not be possible for all purchasers to draw on these sources, therefore it was suggested that a global quota be accorded to the central branch for photography of DHZ Chemie from which these purchasers could be supplied.
- 3a. The following is an analysis of the production and delivery of black and white positive motion picture film (Fotokino film pos. schwarz-weiss), plan position number 61 31 300, from 1 January 1952 to 31 December 1952.

Production in thousands of square meters	1951		1952	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
1952 total, of which	not accounted		4,882	4,972
SAG production			3,925	3,933
VEB production			900	881
Inventory as of 1 January 1952			57	158

Distribution

1952 total, of which	4,882	4,972
Exports	2,491	2,618
SAG	1,510	1,016
ZVO (DEFA)	675	897
Others	171	100
Inventory as of 31 December 1952	35	341

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- b. Exports were 105 percent fulfilled, although until September there were great difficulties. As of September, it was possible to execute orders which had not been foreseen in the plan. It was planned to produce safety film in East Germany in 1953, but since the raw materials almost exclusively must be imported from West Germany, difficulties were expected. Until February 1953 there were no imports of secondary cellulose acetate, "Triacetat-cellulose" and methylene chloride. The planned production of copying film with a safety base is only for export.
- c. There were no "T" deliveries under SAG production, which also includes allocations for Sovietexportfilm GmbH. Consequently the low fulfillment. The overfulfillment for DEFA resulted from the incorrect inclusion of duplicate negative film and F4 sound film under this plan position.
- 4a. The following is an analysis of the production and delivery of color negative motion picture film (Fotokinoilm Color neg.) 61 31 610 from 1 January 1952 to 31 December 1952.

Production in thousands of square meters	1951		1952	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
1952 total, of which	not accounted		136	148
SAG production			136	145
Inventory as of 1 January 1952			-	3

#### Distribution

1952 total, of which	136	148
Exports	20	102
SAG	100	22
ZVO	6.5	9
Trade and Supply	5	3
Others	4.5	-
Inventory as of 31 December 1952	-	12

- b. The production of Filmfabrik Wolfen was 109 percent fulfilled. Thus more film could be exported. Sensitizers and other color components in the production of photographic reversible amateur material (Umkehr-Amateurmaterial) were in short supply. This would be apparent in 1953, because the 1953 quota for the population was set at 15,000 square meters. Agfa was able to deliver only about 8,000 of the required 40,000 square meters of microphotography reversals. The overfulfillment of production resulted partly from overproduction, but mostly from the fact that in the middle of 1952 a transfer was made from the SAG quota to the export quota.
- c. The fact that the SAG distribution quota was only 22 percent fulfilled was because of the transfer of part of the quota to exports.
- d. The ZVO quota contained, in addition to the DEFA quota, quotas for scientific institutions, universities, parties, and political and cultural organizations. The DEFA quota of 4,000 square meters was realized.
- e. The Trade and Supply quota was not fully used, because the HO stores did not take up enough and because of production difficulties. The 1953 quota for Trade and Supply, including the usual quota bearers, would be 50,000 square meters. This quota seemed too high, since it would mean about 30,000,000 pictures. Then there would be developing, the preparation of sufficient projection sets for reversible film, the production of DIA small frames with special glass. These auxiliary products could not be in sufficient supply in 1953.

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- f. Because of excise taxes color photography is expensive. A microphotography reversible film with developing and printing costs about 20 east marks. The purchase, development, and printing of colored enlargements of color negative film costs (with one enlargement for each roll) about 85 east marks.

- 5a. The following is an analysis of the production and delivery of color positive motion picture film (Fotokino film Color pos.) plan position 61 31 620 from 1 January 1952 to 31 December 1952.

Production in thousands of square meters	1951		1952	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
1952 total, of which	not accounted		1,864	2,206
SAC production			1,864	2,200
Inventory as of 1 January 1952			-	6

#### Distribution

1952 total, of which	1,864	2,206
Exports	789	979
SAG	1,000	1,166
ZVO(DEFA)	70	57
Others	5	-
Inventory as of 31 December 1952	-	4

- b. The export of color positive film to the capitalist countries encountered difficulties because payment was demanded in hard currency (Devisen). Few deliveries could be made to the eastern bloc states in the first quarter, because the USSR took most of the exports.

- c. The SAG quota which was 117 percent fulfilled consisted mostly of "T" deliveries.

#### 6. Inorganic tanning substances 61 35 100

- a. The picture of overfulfillment by 252 percent is false, because the plan figure only included the finished production of potassium bichromate by ECF Bitterfeld, while the fulfillment figures included the gross production. Besides the figure of 2,400 metric tons was only for potassium chromate, to which 1,000 metric tons of "basochron" were added. The production did not cover the requirements. In particular, the production of wood-treating material was insufficient (only 20 percent), because not enough potassium bichromate was available.

- b. In 1953 this plan position would be divided into two, potassium bichromate and inorganic tanning substances. The planned exports of potassium bichromate for 1952 were overfulfilled by 118 percent. Under other deductions 500 metric tons of "T" deliveries were included. Potassium bichromate and inorganic tanning substances would be mostly delivered directly in 1953. The SAG production included about 1,600 metric tons for ECK Bitterfeld's own use.

#### 7. Vegetable tanning substances 61 35 300

The vegetable tanning substances from native-grown pine bark, of which about 9 percent was figured as pure tanning substance. The yield of pine bark amounted to 25,000 metric tons in 1952. The production of vegetable tanning substances amounted to 131 percent. The import plan was fulfilled by 47 percent. In addition to the 1,777 metric tons imported, 300 metric tons were gallnuts, which are not a good tanning substance. Light Industry has agreed to take 30 metric tons of gallnuts a month and to make the Gruenberger and Seidel factory extract vegetable tanning substances from them. Despite high prices and shortages the 1953 import plan for vegetable tanning substances must be met. The forests under 5 hectares in area, which had not yet been reported, were other possible sources.

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- 5 -g. Synthetic tanning substances 61 35 300

The planned production was only 78 percent fulfilled, principally because of the lack of phenol. The quality of the synthetic tanning substances produced in East Germany did not measure up to the requirements of the leather industry. It was only a substitute which can not be used alone. In Czechoslovakia and West Germany there were satisfactory products which did not require the addition of fine vegetable tanning substances.

9. Animal glue 61 43 410/20/90

- a. The planned production was 89 percent fulfilled because of the lack of raw materials. Imports were everfulfilled by 135 percent, but their quality was not always up to East German standards. Because of a long-term trade agreement, 100 metric tons of bone glue were imported from Rumania, which, however, were not of good bone glue quality. Consequently production suffered and the biggest glue factory, Leimfabrik Tangermünde, had to stop production several times during the year. The bone collection program was fulfilled, but the program must be intensified because all collection possibilities have not been exploited.
- b. The realization of the planned allocation for sight industry was only 59 percent of the yearly allocation. The requirement was twice as high as the allocation, and could be blamed on poor requirements estimates. The nonfulfillment of Eight Industry led to a product shortage in the middle of 1952, especially in "gestreckt" animal glue. Because of this, DIZ received multiple goods releases totalling 487 metric tons, which could be given to the factories requiring this but which did not have allocation quotas.
- c. The sale of animal glue was unfavorable influence by an increase in the production of synthetic glue and casein-wood cement. The stocks were high but were reduced about 200 metric tons in June and July of 1952.

10. Photographic gelatin 61 43 510

The production was 62 percent fulfilled; however, of this amount only 30 percent at the most could be considered as photographic gelatin. The rest was released for human consumption and for technical uses. The imports were 87 percent fulfilled. Because of below average quality, the film factories were forced to use imports rather than their own product.

The following deals with the production and distribution of photochemical products from 1 January 1952 to 31 December 1952.

11. The planned production was almost 100 percent fulfilled. The planned imports were 100 percent fulfilled. The sole customer was the USSR. In 1953 the production of safety film bases was to be increased by 40 percent. Methylene chloride, secondary cellulose acetate and "Triacetatcellulose" were planned to be imported from West Germany. "Triacetatcellulose" can be obtained from the USSR. The production of safety film bases is especially important for X-ray film, because the export of the latter film with a Nitron (inflammable) base is no longer possible.

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12. X-ray film 61 31 500

The production was overfulfilled by 116 percent, Kodak and Agfa equally sharing in the excess. In 1953 more X-ray film must be produced. Because of the shortage of safety cases, exports were only 88 percent fulfilled. The requirement of the Ministry of Health for X-ray film increased during the year, so that 446,000 cubic meters instead of the planned 340,000 cubic meters were used. The SAG allocation was only 65 percent used up.

13. Technical film 61 31 500

The production was only 91 percent fulfilled. This was mainly because of Agfa which produced only 87 percent of its quota. This failure was owed on the one hand to a shortage of sensitizing dyes and on the other to the fact that the "T" deliveries were not completely balanced. To avoid increasing stocks beyond the requirements of the plan, production was slowed down in favor of X-ray film. The exports were fulfilled with 103 percent. The SAG allocations ("T" deliveries) were 53 percent fulfilled. The principal internal customer was the printing industry which was supplied through Light Industry. The deliverer was DHZ cellulose and paper, printing requirement section.

14. Photographic paper 61 31 800

The production was fulfilled 112 percent. Agfa, which only produces technical photographic paper fulfilled its quota by 158 percent. Because of the lack of photographic paper, production was not even over the entire year. The quality of the unprocessed paper was also criticized. The export was only 93 percent fulfilled. Delivery of the product was hampered by marketing and supply regulations.

15. Blueprint paper 61 32 100

The production was 86 percent fulfilled. Filmfabrik Wolfen fulfilled 105 percent, VEB Berlofot 81 percent, and the private firm Hauffe, Pulsnitz, fulfilled 45 percent of the planned production. The underfulfillment resulted from the fact that at the beginning of the year the customers allocated quotas recalled the amounts not provided for in the plan. Two reductions of 1,000,000 cubic meters each were put into effect on VEB Berlofot's plan. In the second half of 1952 demand increased again so that the stocks which amounted at times to 1,200,000 cubic meters were reduced to 569,000 cubic meters at the end of the year. There were also difficulties in the procurement of unprocessed blueprint paper, especially master blueprint paper (Mutterpausen). Various defects in the paper had still to be worked out, since it was planned to export 1,000,000 cubic meters in 1953. The construction industry only used 37 percent of its allocation - that is, 934,000 of 2,500,000 cubic meters. This resulted from the fact that the construction firms often do not produce blueprint paper but give it out on orders to blueprint firms.

16. Magnetton holders 61 32 300

Despite the delayed setting-up of the casting machine, the production was 98 percent fulfilled. About 20,000 kilometers of second-class recording tape were received. The sale of this product was only assured until enough first-class type C tape was available. Because the Ministry of Trade and Supply did not receive any allocation in the 1952 plan, the largest part of the recorder tapes was disposed of through that ministry. There were still about 6,000 to 8,000 kilometers on hand. Because the exact date of the setting up of the casting machine was not known, one half of the production was put in the operative reserve. This was the reason for the large overfulfillment. The exports for example were 170 percent fulfilled. The SAG quota ("T" deliveries) was 148 percent fulfilled.

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17. Photograph chemicals 61 31 700

Photography chemicals are not provided for in the plan and consequently are not accounted for. There were difficulties in the supply caused on the one hand by changes in the quotas and on the other by insufficient deliveries of sodium thiosulfate for the production of sodium hyposulfate by the Heinrichshall chemical factory.

- 18a. The following is an analysis of the production and delivery of pest control agents with a DDT basis and DDT "Wirkstoff", plan position 61 35 400, from 1 January 1952 to 31 December 1952. The figures are in metric tons.

DDT "Wirkstoff"

1952 production	ECR Bitterfeld	2,885	
	VEB Schering	828	
	Fettchemie u. Fewa	<u>1,040</u>	4,753
of which, exports		750	
"T" deliveries		<u>500</u>	1,250
Used by East German firms			3,503

The following was produced from DDT "Wirkstoff"

VEB Schering	about 33,000 metric tons Gesarol -	1,675
	about 2,000 metric tons DB	
	40 percent concentrate	- 792
	about 1,800 metric tons	
	"Gesaktiv" 85	- 90
	Other agents	- 83
		<u>2,640</u> metric tons
		"Wirkstoff"
Fettchemie u.	6,000 metric tons "Duolit"	
Fewa-Werl, Chemnitz	powder 5 percent	- 324
	1,100 metric tons "Duolit"	
	emulsion 25 percent	- 440
	Other agents	- 80
		<u>844</u> metric tons
		"Wirkstoff"

- b. The production was divided as follows:

Exports	Gesarol 5 percent	15,000
	DDT 40 percent concentrate	2,000
	"Duolit" powder	6,000
	"Duolit" emulsion	1,100

Ministry of

Agriculture and Forestry

Gesarol 5 percent	16,000
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- c. In the course of 1952 the production of DDT "Wirkstoff" increased from 220 to 520 metric tons monthly, chiefly because of the increase in capacity in ECK Bitterfeld.

1. [REDACTED] Comment: ZVO: Deutsche Zentrale Verwaltungen u. Organisationen - Abteilung V of Hauptabteilung Regierungsaufträge of the State Planning Commission.

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